NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 12. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.
EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.
William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.
Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.
Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7° and 8° Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are insulated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW-LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late EDWARDS WHIPPS BATES, in our firm ceased on the 30th September last.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 7th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B., M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Spanish brig *Vocano*, MANILA ROPE, of the best quality, in different sizes.

JOZE MARTINEZ,
Captain of *Vocano.*

Shanghae, 15th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Favourite*, a fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, Shipped by HEATON, Lime Street, London, and for sale by the undersigned, consisting of—

Oilman's Stores.

Assorted PICKLES in Quarts.
Best White Wine VINEGAR do.
Durham MUSTARD, 1lb. and ½lb.,
SAUCES Assorted in Pints.
Salad OIL.
CHILI VINEGAR in Pints.
TARRAGON in Pints.
ANCHOVY Paste.
BLOATER do.
PATE AU DIABLE do.
French MUSTARD
SARDINES.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.
JAMS 5lb. Jars Assorted.
BUTTER 28lb. and 15lb. Kegs.
Cheddar CHEESE.
Wiltshire BACON in Tins.
Fine York HAMS.
Smoked TONGUES.

Clothings, &c.

MERINO SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
COTTON SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
WORSTED SOCKS.
Do. STOCKINGS.
White COTTON SOCKS.
Do. COMFORTERS.
FLANNELS per Yard.
TROWSERS.
WAISTCOATINGS.
GLOVES.
Shirt BUTTONS.
BONNETS.
RIBBONS.
Stay LACES.
Do. TAPES.
BLANKETS 9-4 and 12-4.
COUNTERPANES.
Wellington BOOTS.
Do. SHOES.

Stationery, &c.

English Account BOOKS.
Do. Memorandum do.
Office INK STANDS.
Do. PENKNIVES.
GLASS INK STANDS.
Superior STEEL PENS.
Black Lead PENCILS.
Red Lead do.
Red TAPES.
PENS.
QUILLS.
BLOTTING PAPER.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
POST LETTER do.
Japan INKS.
A large assortment of PENKNIVES.
Do. SCISSARS.

Sundries.

CROCKERY-WARE.
GLASSWARE.
SOLAR LAMPS.
Reading do.
Hall do.
CANDLESTICKS with Shades.
LAMP GLASSES.
Cotton WICKS.
Gentlemen's LANTERNS.
Dark do.
Nursery LAMPS.
COCOA-NUT OIL per Pecul.
SPERM OIL 2 dollars per Gallon or 6 bottles.
Do. CANDLES.
Best Pale Yellow SOAPS.
Windsor do.
SPLIT PEAS 10lbs. per dollar.
PEARL BARLEY 8lb. do.
Real Scotch OATMEAL.
COFFEE 8lb. per dollar.
CURRANTS in Jars at 3 dollars.
BUTTER by single Pound, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 3rd October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Sienc Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ½, ½, 1½, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*dry*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

(*Price One Guinea.*)

A DIGEST and INDEX of all the ORDINANCES of the Hongkong Government, (consular as well as Colonial). The Regulations of the Consular Ports, are bound up in the same Volume.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 2nd September, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

EX *Favourite* the following.
JACCONET, MUSLIN Plain and figured.
BALZOREEN and Print Dresses.
Ladies COTTON HOSE.
DOESKINS and Black CASSEMIRE.
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 11th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER.
Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

SHANGHAE MARKET REPORT.

October 18th, 1850.

Since our last Report of the 13th September. The Rice and Cotton crops have been harvested in good condition and yield a fair average. Imports have been in fair demand, and an extensive business has been done in Exports both to England and America.

Imports.

American Brown Drills.—There have been Imported since our last, fully 64,000 pieces. Sales have reached nearly 52,000 pieces, present prices are, for 30 yards Drs. 2.25 to 2.30.40 yards Drs. 3 to 3.05, and in good demand.

American Grey Sheetings.—The Imports since our last report, have exceeded 23,000 pieces. Sales have reached about 11,000 pieces, present prices are about Drs. 2.40 to 2.42 for 40 yards.

Jeans.—Sales about 4,000 pieces at Drs. 3.10 to 3.15 for 30 yards; but the market is supplied, and they are not worth more than Drs. 3 for 30 yards.

Grey Shirtings.—Since the 13th ultimo. The sales of these Goods amount to 105,000 pieces, and at prices much the same as were current on the departure of last mail, during the past week however, the demand has been dull, and prices consequently for some qualities are rather lower, to day's quotations being Drs. 1.90 for 5¼ catty; Drs. 2.05 for 6 catty; Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.15 for 6½ Drs. 2.28 for 6¾ catty; Drs. 2.40 for 7 catty; and Drs. 2.75 for 7½ catty.

White Shirtings.—The sales amount to 95,000 pieces, and the quotations may be given the same as last month, viz: Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.15 for 50 reed; catty; Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.40 for 56 reed; and Drs. 2.75 *a* 2.85 for 66 *a* 72 reed.

The stocks of both Grey and White, in first hands are still about 480,000 pieces, the imports per *James Scott* and *Pilot Fish* being equal to the deliveries.

Spanish Stripes.—The sales amount to 2,600 pieces, at from Drs. 0.90 *a* 1.05 for assorted colours of fair quality; a few pieces of inferior goods have been sold at about 80 cents.

Habit Cloths and Medium no sales reported.

Long Ells.—3,000 pieces have been placed at from Drs. 6.85 *a* 6.90 for Medium quality up to Drs. 7.50 for H.H. Scarlet.

Camlets.—The transactions in these goods have been to the extent of about 600 pieces at from Drs. 19 *a* 25.

Lead.—Drs. 6½. Sales 2,000 peculs American.

Tin.—Straits, may be quoted at Drs. 16 *a* 16½ per pecul. Banca, none here.

Pepper.—White Drs. 7.50 *a* 8, per pecul. Black Drs. 6½ per pecul.

There is a fair inquiry for Rattans, Straits Drs. 3 *a* 3.50 per pecul. Banjermassing Drs. 4 per pl.

Sandal Wood.—Drs. 6 *a* 8 per pecul.

Sugar.—Canton, a good demand at Drs. 3.05 *a* 3.10 per pecul.

Rice.—Arracan, Drs. 1.40 *a* 1.50 per pecul. Formosa, Drs. 1.50 *a* 1.60, nominal.

Exports.

Teas.—Since our last market report about 90 chops of Congou have been sold making total sales 320 chops; on receipt of July Mail several sales were made at an advance of a tael per pecul, on our last quotations, but the market has since declined and there is very little doing, the teamen are firm in their demands however, of 12 taels for low Congou, at which rate no quantity can be bought. We quote—

Congou common,	taels	12 *a* 13
„ fair,	„	13½ *a* 14½
„ superior,	„	None
Souchong	„	14 *a* 16
Flowery Pekoe	„	18 *a* 24

Green Teas.—About 90,000 packages have been sold, say 20,000 for England, 60,000 for United States, and 10,000 for Australia, the untold stock is under 20,000 packages. We quote prices—

Twankay	taels	11 *a* 16
Hyson Skin	„	10 *a* 16
Hyson	„	16 *a* 35
Young Hyson	„	14 *a* 40
Gunpowder	„	22 *a* 38
Imperial	„	20 *a* 35

Silk.—Since the last MARKET REPORT a fair business has been done at previous rates; and it is believed that about 3,000 bales have been sold, or contracted for on Foreign account.

The shipments from China to Great Britain at date are put at 8,654 bales; against at same period of the year in—

1847	7,739 bales.
1848	2,928 „
1849	4,004 „

Owing to the earliness of the season and the great exertions made to ensure quick despatch, it is confidently expected that the shipments, hence to all ports will be about 12,500 bales by the 31st December next; against at same period of the year in—

1846	12,046 bales.
1847	14,319 „
1848	8,347 „
1849	8,206 „

The present quotations are as follows—

Tsatlee	Drs.	370 *a* 475
Yuen Fa	„	300 *a* 405
Tayssaam	„	270 *a* 350
Thrown	„	380 *a* 400

SOLD STOCK 2,600 bls. UNSOLD STOCK 1,400 bls.

The total shipments hence to Great Britain; for season ending 30th June next, are now estimated at about sixteen thousand bales.

Opium.—After the departure of the last mail on the 14th ultimo, there was a brisk demand for Malwa, prices advancing from Drs. 610 *a* 615, the then quotation to Drs. 640, and on the 21st to Drs. 650 and 660, at which considerable sales were made.

For the last 12 days the market has been very dull the brokers attributing it to a reported seizure of drug by the mandarins which is not yet arranged.

There has been a large quantity of slightly inferior sold at heavy reductions on prime quality which cannot now be quoted better than Drs. 650.

The deliveries of Patna have been heavy, and previous to the arrivals of the *Mazeppa, Nymph,* and *Audax*, rates had slowly advanced and once touched Drs. 500, they then however suddenly declined to Drs. 470 from which to Drs. 485 they have fluctuated ever since.

Quotation to day Drs. 482 *a* 484.

Stock.—Malwa 2,000 to 2,100 chests.

„ Patna 250 to 300 „

Deliveries during month—Malwa 1,300.

„ „ „ Patna 700.

Exchange.—On London 6 months sight under credits 4*s.* 11*d.* per dollar.

Do. with documents 5*s. a* 5*s.* 1*d.*

East India Company's bills accepted 231 *a* 232 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on India at 10 days sight 234 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bank Post bills 4*s.* 8½*d. a* 4*s.* 9*d.*

On Canton 2½ to 3 per cent premium.

Freights.—To England £4 for Tea, and £4 10*s.* for Silk, per 50 cubic feet.

To America, Drs. 17, nominal.

Specie.—Drs. 145.20 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars 207 Drs.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER, 1850.

THE weather has not been so pleasant during the last week. Some rain, principally of a drizzling character, fell on Saturday, Sunday and Monday; since when the weather has become much cooler. Scarcely a blade of Paddy is now left uncut, and very little Cotton remains to be gathered. Several fields are being prepared for the winter seed, and in some we observed the labourers sowing early wheat.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

OCTOBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
11	F.	30.30	30.33	73.5	69.	S.E. to E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
12	S.	30.33	30.30	71.5	68.5	E.N.E. to E.	N.W.	0.00	0.03
13	S.	30.30	30.30	71.	70.	E. to N.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
14	M.	30.21	30.24	68.	69.5	N. to N.W.	W. to N.N.W.	0.03	0.00
15	Tu.	30.27	30.19	69.	66.	N.W.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
16	W.	30.25	30.25	65.	66.5	N.E.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
17	Th.	30.23	30.20	63.	68.5	N.W.	S.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
							Total:	0.11	0.03

Shanghae, 17th October, 1850.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 19th OCTOBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Viator and other contributions in our next.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th July	Sydney,	14th June
Calcutta,	8th Aug.	Amoy,	29th Sept.
Bombay,	19th Aug.	Hongkong,	30th Sept.
Madras,	9th Aug.	Ningpo.	4th Oct.
Singapore,	6th Sept.	New York,	10th July
Penang,	31st Aug.	San Francisco,	1st Aug.
Batavia,	—th Aug.	Sdwich. Islands,	28th Aug.
Manila,	2nd Sept.		

We introduce to our readers, an account of the Horticultural efforts made in this place, as given by a well known traveller and writer, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. This account is somewhat limited, but we trust he will continue it at some future time.

Most of the residents are now forming gardens about their houses, some of which contain beautiful specimens of

Dyelytra Spectabilis,
Daphne Fortuni,
Olea Fragrans,
Chimonanthus Fragrans,
Jasminum Nudiflorum,
Anemone Japonica,
Pœonia Moutan,
Weigelia Rosea,
Viburnum Plicatum,
Viburnum Macrocephalym,
Edgworthia Chrysantha,
Forsythia Viridissima,
Plumbago Larpentæ,
Berberis Fortuni,—
Budlea Lyndleyana,
Lycoris Radiata,
Cryptomeria Japonica,
Hibiscus Mutabilis and several other varieties,

Also several species of Roses amongst which the Yellow Banksian is one of the most ornamental.

The lowness of the ground, generally, is the great obstacle to successful cultivation; were the Gardens drained with tiles or pipes into a pond, the ground would be greatly improved: it also requires a considerable quantity of ashes to be mixed with the soil, which is purely an alluvial deposit very odhesive in its character, and becomes hard, from the effects of a hot sun upon it, after heavy rain. Still very much has been done, in the short space of time, foreigners have taken up their abode here. The park, however, which might have been made very ornamental, by judicious planting, has been completely spoiled, by putting in a few clumps of stunted *Gardenias* along the promenade, which will never grow to any height, nor afford any shelter from the sun.

The season, just gone by, proves, that any and every kind of European fruit might be successfully cultivated here. The Peaches have been tolerably good and the Grapes unusually large in size, and of good flavour.

The Chinese require the introduction of a better selection of Apple and Pear trees. Fine Strawberries, Currants, and Gooseberries are yet *desiderata*—we know not, if, the two latter would succeed well here, but it is worth a trial; the nights are cool, even after the hottest days of summer, and there is, usually an abundant supply of rain or dew, at all seasons. The fertility of the soil is proverbial, two crops, and sometimes three, in one season, are raised by the natives, on the same ground. We quite agree with the writer quoted, that the potato would thrive well in the high ground, and more to the north; and would prove a great source of wealth and comfort to the Chinese, were it extensively cultivated, especially, when their rice crops fail.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I think *A Contributor to the Church Fund*, who addressed you in your last number, has been inconsiderate, as he must be aware that the Trusteeship of Trinity Church, is, and has been, no sinecure. He is not happy either in the form or method of his advocacy of economy.

The Trustees have now undertaken a further duty, for the Community. If *A Contributor* is not prepared to take the onus of the work himself, perhaps he will turn his grammatical talents, in some direction more practically useful, and allow them to carry out their plans, without further interruption.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. M.,
Trustee.

Shanghae, 15th October, 1850.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—Though you would not probably like to call me your friend or *subscriber*, yet you cannot deny my inalienable right to intrude wherever I please in anybody's domain, I therefore make no apology in coming forward to take a part in the discussions going on in your columns, from which some sound truths may yet be elicited.

I would call attention to the letter of A. in your last issue, in the spirit and sentiment of which I most cordially concur. To my mind however you have not given sufficient importance or attention, in your few Editorial remarks to some of the weighty and grave matters therein touched upon.

That our present relations with China require to be placed upon a more satisfactory footing, no one will I think be inclined to deny. On looking back over a course of years it may truly be said in the words of an eminent statesman, that our wars have been more like peace, and our peace like war. It is too commonly the practice to talk lightly of going to war on every trivial occasion of differences between Governments, as if there were no other means of adjusting a difficulty. As regards China, there is every reason to believe, among those well informed and on the spot, that a firm and consistent line of policy, would achieve all our wishes, and establish permanent friendly relations. In earnest of this we have only to look to the bloodless Tsin-poo affair, the settlement of which made the Emperor tremble in his very palace of Pekin, as is well authenticated, and resulted in our present safe and unrestricted access to a large extent of country, without engendering one spark of bad feeling between natives and foreigners. The heads of the Chinese Government know their own weakness as well as we do, and also how easy for us it would be, in the words of A., "to shatter their ill consolidated empire from the foundations." In admitting our just grievances, attention is called by A. to the other side of the account. No man will now advocate the opium trade *per se*: but we might as reasonably call the French, and Dutch to account for supplying England with Brandy, and Gin, as admit the right of the Chinese Government to call England to account for encouraging the growth of opium in her own Territories. China grows and manufactures opium to a large extent herself, and by a false and rotten system of administrative economy the foreign trade in the article is virtually legalized, though ostensibly contraband. I do not know what A. means by other violations of the Tariff. That individual violations do and will occur, there can be no question; but the individual remedy is in the hands of the Chinese themselves. In deprecating war, the inference can I think hardly be fairly drawn—looking to the past—that it would permanently injure the missionary cause, or the way of civilization commerce and religion in the east, the present position and increased numbers of protestant missionaries at the five ports, and of the Roman Catholics all over the interior of China, compared with their numbers and position before the late war attest to the contrary. In behalf of missionaries was a firm and determined stand made against the Chinese Government in the before mentioned "Tsin-poo affair." By the result has the missionary cause been the greatest gainer. Of Dr. Gutzlaff we have had *"jam satis"* for the present. His public speeches are however public property; and received as his words, and opinions, on Chinese affairs are in Europe, with the most implicit belief; carrying with them a weight attached to those of few other men, they require to be doubly watched, and I trust Mr. Editor that you will not shrink from continuing in an independent and manly cause, temperately and honestly to expose the exaggerations of any and every man on public matters.

In conclusion Mr. Editor; it is with sorrow and humiliation I feel compelled to coincide with A. in his estimate of the Poets of Shanghae. The exaggerations in their lines are however harmless, and entitled to lenient criticism. In the hope that there may yet be found among our "rhyming blades" some son of Apollo, able to attune his Lyre and strike a chord, as immeasurably beyond the muse of Moses & Sons as this celestial spot is distant from the far city of the west, I enclose as a standard for their imitation, some lines of the original Delta placed in my hands for this purpose, and for which you may probably find room.—I am, your very obedient servant,

Nemo.

A VISION OF THE WORLD.

* * * * * *

Look round the dwellings of the street—and tell
where now are they
Whose tongues made glad each separate hearth,
in childhoods early day;
Now strangers, or another generation there abide,
And the Churchyard owns their lowly graves,
green mouldering side by side!
Spring! Summer! Autumn! Winter! then how
vividly each came!
The moon-light pure, the star-light soft, and the
noon-tide sheath'd in flame;
The dewy morning with her birds, and evenings
gorgeous dyes,
As if the mantles of the blest were floating through
the skies.

* * * * * *

Mid floods, of light in festal halls, with jewels
rare bedight,
To musics soft and syren sounds, paced damosel
with knight;
It seemed as if the fiend of grief from earthly
bounds was driven,
For there were smiles on every cheek that spake
of nought but heaven;
But, from that gilded scene, I traced the revellers
one by one;
With sad and sunken features each, unto their
chambers lone;
And of that gay and smiling crowd whose bosoms
leapt to joy,
How many might there be, I ween'd, whom care
did not annoy?

Some folded up their wearied eyes to dark unhallow'd dreams—
The soldier to his scenes of blood, the merchant
to his schewes;
Pride, jealousy, and slighted love, robb'd woman
of her rest;
Revenge, deceit, and selfishness, sway'd man's
unquiet breast.
Some, turning to the days of youth, sigh'd o'er
the sinless time
Ere passion led the heart astray to folly, care,
and crime;
And of that dizzy multitude, from found or fancied
woes,
Was scarcely one whose slumbers fell like dew
upon the rose!

Then turned I to the lowly hearth, where scarcely
labour brought
The simplest and the coarsest meal that craving
nature sought;
Above, outspread a slender roof, to shield them
from the rain,
And their carpet was the verdure with which
nature clothes the plain;
Yet there the grateful housewife sat, her infant on
her knee,
Its small palms clasp'd within her own, as if likewise praised he;
For ere their fingers break the bread, from toil incessant riven,
Son, sire, and matron bow'd their heads, and
pour'd their thanks to heaven.

This was the moral, calm and deep, which to my
musing thought,
From all the varying views of men and life, reflection brought—
That most things are not what they seem, and
that the outward shows
Of grade and rank are only masks that hide our
joys and woes;
That with the soul, the soul alone, resides the
awful power,
To light with sun-shine or o'er-gloom the solitary
hour;
And that the human heart is but a riddle to be
read,
When all the darkness round it now in other
worlds hath fled.

* * * * * *

Why, then, should sorrow cloud the brow, should
misery crush the heart,
Since all life's varied "changes come like shadows,
so depart!"
There is one sun, there is one shower, to evil and
to just,
And health, and strength, and length of days, and
to all the common dust:
But as the snake throws off its skin, the soul
throws off its clay,
And soars, till purpled are its wings with everlasting day:
God, having winnow'd with his flail the chaff from
out the wheat,
When those, who seem'd alike when here, approached his judgment seat.

NINGPO.

October 4th.—Cleared the *Sir Edward Ryan* (after discharging a cargo of rice) for Amoy and Hongkong.

(Communicated.)

On receiving intelligence of the death of President Taylor, Mr. Consul Robertson issued a circular to the Americans at Ningpo; and caused the consulor flag to be hoisted half-mast, which mark of respect was acknowledged by the citizens of the United States in a suitable letter to Mr. Robertson.

Shanghae, 10th October, 1850.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Your curtailment of my last letter excites in me no surprise, however unfounded your ostensible objections to publish it in full. It could not indeed well do so, bearing in mind the manner you sought to escape from the Russian dilemma. After announcing that the Messrs. Pecconoseky & Buyemolloff of Kiachta have been paying enormous prices for Teas this season, you proceeded to state that full 300 chops of Congou annually cross that frontier, besides an unknown but large quantity of the finest descriptions of Flowery Pekoe; and on "Young Shanghae" expressing himself much tickled with the information, and like Dominie Sampson, thinking it very *pro-di-gious*, you turn round, and to the astonishment of your readers, modestly tell him, that a Russian chop is only 200 chests, which circumstance, you "are sure," is well known to most of your readers, and can be ascertained on application to any well informed native, or to a Comprador! Unfortunately for this explanation, a chop is a chop, whether it be one of Mutton or of Tea, and a chop of Congou by nineteen twentieths of those conversant with the trade, will be estimated at about 600 chests or 50,000 lbs., and it is no disparagement to them or to the writer to admit, a total ignorance of a Russian chop being only one third of any other chop, although having perused the "crudities" of Montgomery Martin," and other collections of statistics, they may know the total export of Tea to Russia has never amounted to ten millions of pounds, in any one year, and is not likely to be over one fifth of the quantity, that will leave this port, the present season. As to well informed natives possessing any such information, I can only say from experience, that not one in a hundred, among those who pass for such, know anything about the precise extent of the Russian trade, and as for Compradors, it is only necessary to observe that most of them, if they ever even heard of the trade, certainly know not the name of the place or part, where it is carried on, while, as to any of them being well acquainted with it, seems a mere "delusion," if not what my Lord Denman would call, a "mockery." In fact none of the Chinese in this quarter are acquainted with the trade, except a few *Shansee* and *Shensee* men.

I am not, however, beg you to believe, in again addressing you, actuated by any mere desire to refute your statements, but from a sincere wish to promot the spread of just and sound views, respecting the commercial and political relations of this country, and to see the *North-China Herald*, entitled to be regarded as a creditable authority on the subject.

With this view I return to the subject of my last letter, and I contend that the interpretation you put upon the "unenumerated articles" clause in the Tariff, cannot be sustained, and that the Chinese Government possesses an unquestionable right to debar the foreigner from importing Salt, Saltpetre or Sulphur, for free sale to its subjects, or any other articles not free of trade in the country. Grain I have already shewn you is not free of trade to the Chinese by sea, as you stated it to be, and how the removal of this, the main prop to your argument, only proves the justice of your complaint, most people will I opine be at a loss to perceive, and I fear you forget the "strict process of logic" in coming to such a conclusion, and rashly declaim about one Tariff overriding the other, and shout for the Tariff, the whole Tariff and nothing but the Tariff, without enquiring very closely as to what is, and what is not, provided for in that Tariff.

I confess that a mere avidity to "carry on a remunerating trade" in an article, forms in itself, in my opinion, no very strong reason, why, the necessary permission should be extorted from the Chinese Government, and you will perhaps admit that, Chinese subjects would have reason to complain, if, that permission was extended to foreigners which is denied to them. Freedom to export Grain may yet be acquired from the Chinese Government, let us shew them, that it is expedient for their interests, as well as our own, and refrain from demanding, as a right, what has never yet been accorded to us. Thus will we hasten the time, when the foreigner will open to them a—

"——— foreign store
While famished nations die along the shore."

Salt, as is well known, is an article from which the Government derives a considerable revenue, and as you blame the ex Consul for not procuring its admission here, free of trade, allow me to ask, had a Chinaman taken a cargo of this article to England, in the days of William Pitt, when our fathers levied a tax of 30 shillings a bushel on it, and demanded its admission as an unenumerated article, at 5 per cent, what reply would he have got? And if, John Jones & Co. of Cheshire, send a cargo to Bengal, at the present time, demanding the same, what reply will be vouchsafed to them? Truly you do drive the editorial coach very "fast!"

Whether, our friendly relations with the Chinese Government be likely to experience much improvement, or the "Majesty of the law" to be better vindicated and upheld in the country, by an increased supply of Saltpetre and Sulphur, may be doubted, but there is hope for these articles, now, that the insurrection in the south flourishes apace, and since the pirate head money act has been repealed, we may look for a revival of the demand for the "villanous Saltpetre," outside the port," at "remunerating prices," it being obviously unreasonable to suppose, that our gallant naval officers will jeopardize their safety, in putting down pirates, when neither gain nor glory is to be acquired, any more than, they can be expected to lend an occasional boat's crew to assist a merchantman in these waters, without keeping a sharp look out for salvage, in every instance.

In another number of the *Herald*, you stated, that the consumption of our Grey and Bleached Cottons, is necessarily confined to this and the northern provinces of Shantung, &c., in consequence of the heavy imposition of the transit dues in the interior, and I must be permitted to pronounce this a most fallacious assertion. With any degree of care in the inquiry, you or the author of the statement would have learned, that there is no ground to estimate the export of Shirtings, by sea, northwards, at over 150,000 pieces per annum if so much. These distributed over the three provinces of Shantung, Che-kee, and Leaoutung, gives 60,000 pieces to each, imported by sea, and adding 400,000 to 500,000 pieces for the consumption of this province, about 400,000 pieces remain of the annual import of about a million pieces, and these are distributed over Che-kiang, (the portion of that province north of the Tsientang alone, there can be no doubt, consumes as many pieces, as any one of the gulph provinces), Sanhwuy, and Honan, in large quantities, and to a less extent in Kiang-see, Hoopeh, and the northwest, Shansee, &c. Thus there is every reason to believe, that notwithstanding the Transit Dues, more than a third or even perhaps a half, are carried inland beyond the boundaries of this province, and whoever carefully enquires into the matter will, I think, confirm my opinion.

It must be admitted, that we possess no very definite information, as to the amount of the Transit Dues, act ally levied, and there is no doubt, that instead of the legal duty of 14 cents, per piece, being charged on Shirtings, at the Soochow Custom-house, they are merely subject to a small boat fee, in fact, and to all intents and purposes, the trade may there be considered free.

With Woollens and certain articles of Straits Produce, it is different. These come under the surveillance of a corporation, established in the olden time, and are subject to a charge, of about 5 per cent, for its protecting care. Whether the corporation succeeds in keeping up prices, its avowed object, let the present quotations tell, and how or why, our "far seeing" consul has never directed his eyes towards the removal of this "grievous impediment," during the last four years, I leave you to say. Perhaps his "expansive" policy may yet take cognizance of the business, although, the scene be 70 miles distant.

Another of your Correspondents, A British Merchant, alludes to a charge of 30 per cent, at one time, made on Shirtings, and I presume he refers to Hangchow Custom-house, no such charge having been levied elsewhere. That charge Sir, through the exertions of the ex consul Major Balfour, whose reputation has been so unjustly aspersed by yor, was reduced to about 5 per cent, and whether *honest* journalism classes such acts amongst "unwise and perverse concessions to C ineso prejudices," or does not, will not much affect public opinion as to their merits.—Your obedient servant.

Scrutator.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

Plants and Gardens of the English at Shanghae in China.—The gardens of the English residents in Shanghae far excel those of the Chinese in the number of species of trees and shrubs they contain, and also in the neat and tasteful manner in which they are laid out and arranged. In 1845 only one or two small English houses had been built, and no gardens had been formed; but now a large English town has risen on the banks of the river, and almost every house in surrounded by a garden.

The late Mr. Hetherington was the first to attempt rearing vegetables on a large scale. He introduced *Asparagus*, which now succeeds admirably at Shanghae, *Rhubarb*, *Seakale*, and all the vegetables common in English gardens. He also raised the *Strawberry* from some seeds I sent him in 1846; but, curious enough, although it grows luxuriantly, it scarcely bears any fruit. The blossoms appear to go blind soon after they expand. I have no doubt, however, that some method will be devised to overcome this habit, and I expect to see *Strawberries* produced in great abundance and in perfection in Shanghae. The ground about the town is too low and wet for the growth of the *Potato*, and hence no one has succeeded in rearing what would be called a good crop of this desirable vegetable. In the course of time, however, when the cultivation is attempted in the higher parts of the country, we may expect to get better *Potatoes* here than at Macao, although the latter are usually most excellent.* Mr. Hetherington fell a victim to a fever of a very fatal kind, which prevailed in the autumn of 1846. He was a true specimen of the old English gentleman, and was deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

The English Consul, Mr. Alcock, has also a good vegetable garden on the grounds attached to the consulate. There is a noble plant of the *Gynerium Argenteum* in this garden, which flowers most

* I have made a great many inquiries about the *Potato* disease in China, but it does not seem to have made its appearance yet. The Macao Potatoes have always been good and sound. T. F.

profusely, and becomes covered with its long *legumes* or *pea-like* fruit, which it ripens to perfection.

The two first ornamental gardens are those of Mr. Beale and the Messrs. Mackenzie. Mr. Beale's house—a fine square building of two stories—is placed in the centre of the garden. In front is a fine *Grass lawn*, which extends from the house to the boundary wall near the river. Behind the house there is another lawn surrounded with a dwarf ornamental wall. A wide gravel walk leading from the entrance to the back part of the garden divides the house from the business part of the premises. This garden is rich in plants indigenous to China, and also contains many which have been introduced from other parts of the world. On entering the gate the first thing which strikes a botanist is a fine specimen of the new *Funebral Cypress* nearly 0 feet high, and just beginning to show its beautiful *weeping habit*. This has been obtained from the interior, and does not grow in the neighbourood of Shanghae. Mr. Beale intends to plant another specimen on the opposite side of the gate, and when the two grow up a very striking and pretty effect will be produced. In the same border there are fine specimens of *Weigelia rosea*, *Forsythia viridissima*, *Chionanthus*, *Moutan*, *Lagerstræmias*, *Roses*, &c., and nearly all the new plants sent home to the Horticultural Society from 1843 to 1846. In this part of the garden there is also a nice plant of the new *Berberis japonica*, lately obtained from the interior, and described in my last letter.

The American *Magnolia grandiflora* has been introduced here, and promises to be a very ornamental tree; its fine green leaves and noble flowers are much admired by the northern Chinese. Several plants of *Cryptomeria japonica* are succeeding admirably, and will soon be much more beautiful than any the Chinese have in this part of the country. The garden has been raised with a large quantity of fresh soil considerably above the level of the surrounding ground, so that all the family of the *Pines* succeeds much better than in those places where they are usually planted by the Chinese; besides the latter generally spoil all their trees belonging to this family by lopping off the lower branches for firewood.

Large quantities of the *Olea fragrans*—the fruit *Wéi* of the Chinese—are planted in different parts of the garden. These succeed much better here than in the south of China. In the autumn, when they are in *bloom*, the air is perfumed with the most delicious fragrance. Another most fragrant plant is the new Gardenia (G. Fortuniana), now common in English gardens, to which it was introduced by the Horticultural Society in 1845. In Mr. Beale's garden many of the bushes of this charming species are 10 or 12 feet in circumference, and in the season are covered with large double white flowers as large as a white *Camellia*, and highly fragrant. Altogether this is a most interesting garden, and promises to be to Shanghae what the well-known one of Mr. Beale's father was to Macao.

The Messrs. Mackenzie's garden here is also well worthy of notice. It resembles some of the neat suburban residences near London. The shrubs are arranged with great taste in groups and single specimens on the lawn, and consist of all the species and varieties common in this part of China. The collection of *Azaleas* is particularly fine. During the summer time, when these plants are in bloom, they are placed on a stage, and protected from the sun and rain. They flower in great profusion; the individual flowers are larger, and the colours are more brilliant than they are at home. Here, too, are gorgeous specimens of the new *Viburnum* (*V. plicatum* and *V. macrocephalum*) sent home to *Chiswick* in 1845. The first English *Apple* tree fruited in this garden about a year ago.

The gentlemen connected with the London Missionary Society have a village of their own about a quarter of a mile back from the English town. Each house has a nice garden in front of it, full of interesting Chinese shrubs and trees.

These short statements are sufficient to show your readers what has been done since the last Chinese war. Chinese plants have not only been introduced to Europe and America, to enliven and beautify our parks and gardens, but we have also enriched those of the Celestial Empire with the productions of the west. Nothing, I believe, can give the Chinese a higher idea of our civilisation and attainments than our love for flowers, or tend more to create a kindly feeling between us and them.

Before all these gardens could be stocked, the demand for shrubs and trees has been necessarily great. Things which, in former days, were comparatively rare about Shanghae, have been brought down in boat-loads, and sold at very low prices. Good young plants of *Cryptomeria*, 3 to 4 feet in height, are sold for 30 cash each, about a penny of our money; 100 fine *bushy* plants of the new *Gardenia* just noticed have frequently been bought for a dollar. It is amusing to see the boat-loads of plants ranged along the river banks to tempt the eye of the English planter. They are chiefly brought from the large towns of Soo-chow and Hang-chow, the former 50 miles distant, and the latter about 100. "Heaven is above," says a Chinese proverb, "but below is Hang-chow and Soo-chow."—*H.S.—Gardeners' Chronicle, June 15.*

† Kwei hwa is the correct spelling.—Ed.

Society of Antiquaries.—Captain Gaull, placed on the table a remarkable and valuable *Calcydona*, which had been engraved in China with a figure of the Venus of that empire. It is a very large and peculiar stone; and Mr. Koenig gave it as his opinion that nothing like it is known. The design is of little interest as a work of taste, but wonderful as a work of art and skill, from the amazing labour that must have been bestowed on the cutting of so hard a stone. Our best seal-engravers state that the work could not have been executed in this country, or, at all events, not without extreme labour for years.—*Athenæum, June 8.*

(From the London Times, June 20.)

A most efficient corps of topographical engineers have been engaged by the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, who will proceed forthwith to Central America, to survey and fix upon the best route for that important work. At the head of this corps is Mr. Orville W. Childs, who has for many years been chief engineer of the State of New York, and in that capacity has superintended the enlargement of the Erie Canal. One of his earliest labours in the service of the company will be to dam the Colorado river, and by that means turn the whole current of the St. Juan into its former channel, in order to deepen the bar at its mouth.

(From the Alta California, July 15.)

The Disturbances in the Mines.—If the view of our contemporaries is right, that this law has induced many of the lazier and most worthless of the foreign miners to take to the road, and rob and murder, then it is high time that every man in the disaffected districts should carry "Colt's common law" and "Bowie's practice" at his girdle, that he can quote those unquestioned authorities at a moments notice.

Hon. William Hendricks, the first Governor of Indiana, and the first Senator in Congress from that State, died at Madison, Ind. 15th inst., aged 66.

California Bricks.—Bricks—good red bricks, made in Stockton, were landed at Long wharf, Tuesday, and sold for Drs. 50 per M.

Steam Communication.—Parties are now in the United States negotiating for the purchase of first class steamships, and for the construction of others, which will give us before another year as magnificent a fleet as ever steamed through the waters. China will be brought into close communication and we can hold almost daily communication with our Oregan friends and neighbors. Already are our rivers alive with small steamers, plying between the various thriving towns and cities, and all sections brought nearer and nearer together, the interests of various sections closer allied by the all powerful civilizer of the present century, the mighty progressive power of steam.

The Cuban Expedition.—In examining our files of papers from the States we find that a much greater degree of excitement prevailed relative to the invasion of the Island of Cuba, and the attempt to revolutionize that country than we had at first supposed. Some of the principal leading journals of the United States discussed the subject with great freedom and evident interest—several taking open ground in favor of the movement. The majority, however, have opposed and denounced the measure, and in no mild terms. The expedition was organized with infinite secrecy and dexterity, and, though the forces raised and employed were small, their movements were conducted with skill and celerity. The movement was ostensibly conducted by General Lopez, a native of Venezuela, but for many years a resident of Cuba, and at one time a Senator. In 1848 he was suspected of being concerned in the secret revolutionary movement generally presumed to be on foot, and suddenly left for the United States. We are not disposed to believe, however, that he was in reality at the head, or if he was his advisers were men of strength and position in the United States; and encouragement must have been held out to them from influential men upon the Island. That there has been among the influential classes of Cuba a strong desire to free themselves from the Spanish government, leaving an independent republic, and ultimately claim admission into the Union, is an undeniable fact. Her close proximity to the United States, the intimate commercial relations which have sprung up between the countries, and the benefits so apparent from the adoption of such a course of policy have all tended to strengthen this desire and intention. But the time is not yet. The bed of liberty had but been set ere it was nipped by being forced too early.

A brief visit to Havana in the early part of July, 1848, enabled us to form some little knowledge of the existent state of feelings. It may not be generally remembered that on the 4th of July of that year, at a dinner party attended by some of the scions of the first families upon the Island, while exhilarated with the fumes of wine, they ran up the broad stars and stripes. But few days elapsed ere they were in the Prison Holk, under suspicion of treason. We believe they were all subsequently liberated upon strong intercession from their families, the old adage of "when the wine's in the wits out," being urged in their favor. There were many, however, who conceived it but the "beginning of the end," and that while exhilarated from wine, their yearnings for liberty overcame their judgment—and that while in that condition comprehended by the phrase, *in vino veritas*, they gave to the breeze their desire to become free and independent. Be that as it may, the country was not prepared for a revolutionary struggle, and the inhabitants could not operate with the celerity and promptitude expected of them by their allies. The latter, with that fearless spirit which ever prevails among Americans, teaching them to disregard numbers in conflicts of arms, reared the standard of Cuban freedom, and, though few in numbers, sped to plant it upon the shores of the precious "Antillo." They deemed that it was necessary but to give their banner to the breeze, to sound the tocsin of war, and from every spot would rise up a thousand native patriots. But the bayonets of her Majesty of Spain were too bright and too numerous, her officers were too vigilant, too quick and too loyal; her noble Hidgues, with their stern monitors of death frowning from their sides too formidable) and even those who wished for the success of the movement were silent. The well fed, drilled, disciplined Spanish troops required a stronger motive to induce them to "fraternize" than the insurgents could, or the disaffected native dared to hold out. And so the expedition failed; and from the measures adopted by those in authority, it would have failed had it been ten times as strong and united.

The course of the United States Government, in the main, has been proper, although the conduct of General Taylor has been objected to, as excessive and unwarrantable. The entire Home Squadron, consisting of the steamer *Saranac*, *Vixen*, *Water Witch*, *Raritan*, *Congress*, *Albany*, *Germantown* and *Flirt*, in all carrying an armament of 179 guns, were ordered to the coast of Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military force, organised in the United States, was proceeding thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that Island and revolutionizing the government; with express instructions, should such be the case, to prevent the landing of any such forces or the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. These precautions we conceive to have been well taken and duly authorised, in order that our government might not be compromised in any event. It was contended by some of the States' journals that the President had exceeded his powers in ordering the pursuit of the invaders without the jurisdiction of the United States; but these orders did not contemplate any such action. While on the high seas, any vessel sailing under the American flag, for the purpose contemplated, could have been stopped, but under the orders given, arms munitions, and provisions could have been landed by a little subterfuge.

A resolution emanating from Mr. Yulee and emended by Mr. Walker, in the United States' Senate, called for the authority by which the President had issued orders for the sailing of the naval force. The law of Congress is so clear upon this subject as to readily admit of a satisfactory response. However much we may deplore the result of the failure of the expedition to those concerned, who may fall into the hands of the enemy, we cannot but admit that under the law of nations, they have merited their fate. They "set their lives upon a cast, and must stand the hazard of the die." The Executive has expressed his determination not to intercede in their behalf, and they can hope for no clemency. Disastrous as has been the result of this attempt to revolutionize Cuba, we are satisfied that there are men engaged in the movement that know no such word as fail, and that "the end is not yet."

(From Daily Alta California, July 25.)

Improvements of San Francisco.—We are every day agrecably surprised when called in pursuit of our business into different quarters of this city. What astonishing changes! Scarcely had a month elapsed since we met every where ruin, destruction, and the blackened remains of our richest importations, where we now see a thousand comfortable dwellings, animated by busy people, stores crammed with merchandise, and exhibiting the best tributes of all the earth; streets thronged with persons of all descriptions, full of activity, aspiration and flattering hope. But we were never more surprised than, a few days since, passing through Montgomery street, we saw—following the example of Burgoyne & Co.—Delmonico's, Bolton's, King's, Vandyke's, Wells, and Howard's buildings, towering in defiance of conflagration. But more particularly was our attention called to a building springing up from its foundations for the banking house of F. Argenti & Co., where we saw two very strong iron cages, embodied in the thick walls of two large vaults in the basement. They reminded us of the Quentin Durward of Walter Scott, where the Cardinal Balue was put by the pious king of France, Louis XI., into an iron cage, to expiate for the remainder of his life the betrayal of a secret. We were therefore puzzled to know the object of such a strange contrivance, and requested the superintendant of the building to inform us in the matter, who gave us this somewhat curious but logical explanation, that by a robbery lately perpetrated in New York, from a vault of a bank which was lined with thick iron, it was discovered that it was easily cut with a sharp chisel guided by a circular hole previously cut in the bricks of the vault; and it was found by calculation that the cutting in two places of at least three of such bars as we saw here, in an uneasy posture, would require more than the hours of a whole night, and we therefore do believe that never was contrived a better safeguard against thieves and burglars. We were also told that each vault will be double, so as to keep a current of air four inches wide between, and that both will be strong enough to withstand the crashing of any edifice, and the burning of a lasting fire. We hope that those who build hereafter will follow their example, because, as a great moralist says, "the plunder is an abominable compensation to crime, and devastation by fire a total loss to human kind."

Next to this building is another fire proof but less elegant building, belonging, to the intelligent agent of one of the greatest banking houses of Europe, who boast of having in many instances, by their unexampled skill and power, sustained the tottering thrones of many profligate tyrants.

James King's of William building comes next, and we are glad to say that, more sensible to our democratic simplicity than to his royal name, he has erected a very snug, safe, brick counting house.

We are told that the other lots to the corner of Sacramento street will also be covered with fire proof buildings, and Mr. Parrott is already excavating for one of brick, which will be joined with another of solid iron, daily expected from New York, and said to be of great elegance; and before fall we will have three full blocks of solid edifices, where the prudent and intelligent will seek an abode against the dreadful calamities which threaten our city. Riches, safety and comfort will therefore centre in that quarter, and thence we hope by example and accumulation, rapidly extend such safeguards over the whole city.

New Invention in Printing.—The Glasgow Citizen has the following on this subject:—It is well known to all conversant with cylindrical printing machines, that, notwithstanding their extraordinary advantages, they labor under one serious defect; they cannot register accurately. Such, however, is now no longer the case. The single defect which marred the entire utility of one of the greatest and most invaluable inventions of modern times has been completely removed. Mr. John Barrett, machine printer, (late of London, now in Glasgow,) has succeeded, by means of a very simple contrivance, in checking the erratic movements of the cylinder, and in rendering its revolutions so steady that the most perfect register is the result. The invention is enhanced by the considerations that it is attended with little cost, and can in a few hours be affixed to any cylindrical printing machine.

A Tall Chimney.—The New England Glass Company have commenced laying the foundation for a Tall Chimney, which they are about to build for their glass works in East Cambridge. It is to be about 30 feet square at the base, and carried up to the height of 240 feet square—20 feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument.

Destruction of the Great Cathedral of Saragossa in Spain.—Private letters give a startling account of the total destruction of the beautiful Cathedral of Saragossa, by lightning. On the 7th of April, according to the custom of the townspeople, the whole population, gaily attired, had assembled in the cathedral to follow the procession of the Holy Sacrament. The crowd was immence, and the procession was preceded by a band of music and a guard of honor. Scarcely had the procession issued from the mass-portals of the cathedral ere the heavens became clothed with darkness, a huge black cloud hung like a pall over the town, and suddenly the floodgates of the skies were opened, and the rain descended in such torrents that the whole procession was forced to take shelter within the Cathedral. The people told their beads, and were overwhelmed with terror at the Cimmerian darkness which enveloped the sacred edifice. Presently there was heard a terrible crash, accompanied by a noise loud as the roaring of artillery. It was found that the lightning had struck the spires of the Cathedral, and entering through one of the numerous interstices of the light and graceful architecture, struck dead the bell-ringer, and penetrated to the timber roofing which immediately blazed forth with a fury admitting of no control although the heavens continued to pour down their water upon the burning rafters. The crowd, preferring even water to fire, rushed forth into the streets, through which the water was pouring in torrents, and left the unquenched flames to do their fiery work. The roof fell in towards the afternoon, and then the priests incited the people to attempt the preservation of the interior, and the course of the flames was at length arrested. Thus has perished this noblest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in all Arragon—perhaps in all Spain.

Improvement in the Daguerreotype.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says experiments have long been making with a view to the production of colors, simultaneously with the transfer of the image to the plate which receives it; but it is only recently that operators have been encouraged to hope that a full measure of success could be secured, and that the value of their art, already so highly estimated for the likeness and accuracy of its representations, is soon to be enhanced by this additional merit which has hitherto attached exclusively to painting. We were shown, at the American Daguerreotype Galleries, recently opened by Messrs. Meade, Brothers, at No. 223 Broadway, some specimens of the new pictures, for the production of which the plate is prepared by the application of a chemical combination. As yet the discovery is only in its infancy, but what is accomplished encourages enthusiastic expectation, and already, we learn, the patent right for the United States has been disposed of.

Express Companies.—We scarcely know what we should do if it were not for the various Express lines established, enabling us to hold communication with the Mines. With the present defective mail communication we should scarcely ever be able to hear from the towns throughout California, or the remote portions of the Placers, north and south. Our enterprising Express agents however supply the deficiency, and by the promptitude with which they attend to the transmission of letters and packages, and the fidelity with which they conduct all business entrusted to them, are justly entitled to the confidence and support of the community. Their expenses are necessarily very heavy and it requires a liberal patronage to remunerate them. There are the three lines holding communication with different sections of the country. We commend them all to the liberal patronage of the public, and beg to acknowledge to all of them our indebtedness for numerous acts of kindness and courtesy.

(From the Daily Placer Times, July 26.)

A Curious Enterprise.—The St. John's *New Brunswicker* of the 24th ultimo says:—

The pretty little steamer *S. B. Wheeler*, which has made some trips between Eastport and St. John, has been purchased, as we are informed, by Mr. Eastman, of St. Stephen. It is the intention of Mr. Eastman to send the *S. B. Wheeler* to California; and for that purpose he is building the hull of a large ship, which, when partly finished, is to be launched and sunk. The *S. B. Wheeler* will then be floated in, and the hull will be lifted and finished. It this way she will be carried to California, the space on board the ship being filled with coals. This is a novel mode of exporting steamboats, which we hope will be successful.

From Oregon.—The steam-ship *Carolina*, arrived in the harbour of San Francisco, on Tuesday last, with 11 passengers, and dates to the 11th inst., from Oregon. The news is unimportant. But little is said of the gold discoveries in that country. Says the *Alta*:—

The U. S. Steam-Propeller *Massachusetts*, Commander Knox, arrived at Astoria on the 30th June, with the joint commission of army and navy officers appointed to select positions for light-houses and fortifications.

(Daily Alta California, July 25.)

Extract from

PRICE CURRENT,

Prepared Expressly for the Alta California,

San Francisco July 19.

BREAD STUFFS—		
Chile Flour, 200 lbs. sacks, Drs.	15.	
Do. do. 100 lbs. do.	7.50	
Do. do. 50 lbs. do.	4.	
Van D. Land, in sacks of 200 lbs.; large sale,	11.75	
Bbls sweet Western	13.	
Do. Galego,	14.	
Buckwheat, prime,	10.	a 11.
Corn Meal in bbls, sweet,	15.	
Do. half do.	7.50	a 8.
Navy Bread, prime, per lb.		6
Pilot Bread, do. do.	8	a 9
Crackers,	15	a 20
Rice, India,	6	a 7
Do. Carolina,	10	a 11
Corn,	5	a 6
Barley,		7
Beans, American,		12
do. Chile,		10
Oats,	5	a 6½
Hay,		6
BUILDING MATERIALS—		
Bricks, per M.	38.	
Do. English,	60.	
Do. Face,	55.	
Lime, (Thomaston,) wanting.		
Do. (Colonial) per bbl,	3.	
Cement, per bbl,	8.	
Lumber, by cargo, assorted p.M.,	50.	
Planed, per M.	60.	
Do. 1¼ to 2 inch, Nominal.		
Cedar, for furniture,	80.	a 125.
Shingles,	6.	a 7.
Laths,	6.	a 7.
Nails,		6½
Paling,	4.	
Window Glass.		
Sashes, per pair,	4.	
Houses, Nominal.		
COAL—		
Bituminous, best, per ton,	40.	
Anthracite,	45.	a 50.
GROCERIES—		
Brown Sugar, per lb.		17 a 22
Loaf, white,		35 a 37
Crushed, white,		35 a 37
Coffee,		35 a 40
Do. ground,		60
Pepper lb., Nominal.		
Do. ground, lb		60
Allspice,		60
Nutmegs,	3.	
Cloves,	2.	
Cinnamon,		75
Chocolate, American,		25
Do. Spanish,		35
Mustard, English ½ lb. bottle,	6.	
Do. do. whole,	8.	
Ginger,		10
Starch,		16
Colonial Lumber is selling at 3½ 6 cents per foot.		
PROVISIONS—		
Mess Beef, per bbl	18.	
Prime Pork,	16.	
Mess Pork,	23.	
Do. half bbl,	13.	
Clear Pork,	25	a 30.
Do. half bbl,	16.	
Mackerel, No. 1,	15.	
Do. No. 2,	14.	
Shad, Wanting.		
Salmon,	18.	
Codfish,	6.	
Hams, prime, per lb.		25
Bacon, English,		17½
Butter,	35	a 70
Lard,	28	a 29
Cheese,	20	a 50
Salt, per lb.		4
Do. Liverpool in sacks,	2½	a 3
Potatoes, sweet,	8	a 10
Do. Irish,	4½	a 5
Onions,		40
TEAS—		
Young Hyson, common,		40
Do. do. superior,	65	a 70
Souchong, common,		40
Do. fine,	65	a 70
Oolong, fine,		62
Gunpowder,		85
Imperial,		90

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Depar-tures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
October 13	Reynard	H. M. St.		Crescroft	Hkong. & Loochow			
,, 15	Clara Anna Maria	Dut. bq.	205	Bakeman	Amoy		Sundries	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
,, 17	Vancouver	A. ship	518	Fuller	Hongkong	Oct. 8	Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 17	Brahmin	B. ship	616	McEacharn	Amoy	Sep. 29	Sundries	Lindsay & Co.
,, 17	Schah Jehan	B. ship	716	Johns	Hongkong		Sundries	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
October 16	Tartar	A. ship	573	Webber	New York	Tea & Silk	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 19	Pauline	Brem. wh.	330	Stilliges	Hongkong	Treasure	Wolcott, Bates & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Lockerby	Aug. 12	B. ship	465	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Argyll	July 4	B. ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	Singapore	Early
Brahmin	Oct. 17	B. ship	616	McEacharn	Lindsay & Co.		
Candace	Oct. 3	A. barque	398	Arquit	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Clara Anna Maria	Oct. 15	Dut. bq.	205	Bakeman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Corcyra	Oct. 6	B. brig	176	Welsh	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Emma Colvin	Sept. 8	B. ship	550	Northwood	Lindsay & Co.	London	21st October
Equator	Sept. 7	B. brig	235	Carter	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Favourite	Sept. 27	B. barque	232	Leluk	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Harriet Hufmble	Sept. 16	B. ship	485	Bevis	Turner & Co.	Liverpool	Early
James Scott	Sept. 27	B. barque	340	Sutter	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Leibnitz	Sept. 29	Brem. sh.	600	Whitting	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Marmion	Oct. 7	B. brig	220	Johnstone	Thos. Ripley & Co.		
Mercurius	Sept. 29	Dut. bq.	467	Vensman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Natchez	Sept. 30	A. ship	525	Duryee	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	Early
Oneida	Oct. 10	A. ship	420	Cressy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Pilot Fish	Sept. 27	B. ship	302	Bruce	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Schah Jehan	Oct. 17	B. ship	786	Johns	Russell & Co.		
Vancouver	Oct. 17	A. ship	518	Fuller	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Union	Aug. 13	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Ylocano	Aug. 13	Sp. brig	237	Martinez	Russell & Co.	Manila	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busschc	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Longrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Rasmon, Rose & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	150	Duine	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain	19,117	13,915	13,162
Coastwise	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States		35	412
Total	21,176	16,134	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs	8,812 ,,
Crapes	692 ,,
Sarsnets	2,534 ,,
Fancy Silks and Satins	2,569 ,,
Raw Silk	413 bales = 332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Oneida*:—
12,000 Pieces American Drills.
5,000 ,, do. Sheetings.
4,000 ,, do. Jeans.
1,700 ,, Long Ells.
1,000 ,, Colored Cotton.

N.B.—We have not space for cargoes of *Corcyra*, *Brahmin* and *Vancouver*.

The following comparative memoranda of the Imports of Shirtings and Woollens, at this port, from 1st January to 15th October of each year, from 1847, with the prices current at the latter date, may be of some interest to our readers.

GREY SHIRTINGS—

Year.	Imports.	Range of Prices.
1847	707,706	Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.50*
1848	545,421	,, 2.55 *a* 2.80†
1849	639,339	,, 2.03 *a* 2.55‡
1850	627,187	,, 2. *a* 2.80§

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

1847	229,232	,, 2.25 *a* 2.65*
1848	199,494	,, 2.80 *a* 2.95†
1849	256,127	,, 2.15 *a* 2.60‡
1850	292,927	,, 2.05 *a* 2.70§

WOOLLENS—

1847	28,724	,, 1.10 *a* 1.20
1848	25,047	,, 1. *a* 1.15
1849	25,005	,, .75 *a* .95
1850	15,567	,, .85 *a* 1.

EXCHANGE—
* 1847 4*s.* 6*d. a* 4*s.* 7½
† 1848 4*s.* 4*d. a* 4*s.* 5
‡ 1849 4*s.* 5*d. a* 4*s.* 6
§ 1850 4*s.* 10¼ *a* 4*s.*11

Assorted.

Since going to press—Last dates per *Vancouver*. Calcutta 14th August, and Singapore 10th Sept.

The *Brahmin* brings intelligence that the French vessel *Iris* bound here was compelled by stress of weather to put into Amoy, and is so much injured, that she is likely to be condemned.

Arrived from Hongkong and Loochoo in H. M. Steam-Sloop *Reynard*, the Bishop of Victoria, who has taken up his residence at the Chaplaincy.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long-Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Iron Tons
Lively	London	277	May 21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..
Serpent	Liverpool	614	May 19	185,165	..	389,600	4,388	..	..	31
Viscount Sandon	London	340	May 20	1,882,450	..	..	638	..	..	..
Cathaya	Liverpool	405	June 14	1,710,661	83,140	22,746	2,264	..	..	61
Confucius	Liverpool		July 11	960,750	81,690	..	2,168	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Soots	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	10,683,634	44,441	5,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	45,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49	110,737,619	18,400	..	..	83,523	10,336,372	117,716	236,034	49,223	603,281	593,496	121,443	1,972,091	12,314,163
Year 1849-50	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,453	115,693	..	137,607	220,607	48,124	540,483	13,861,097

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	108,051	118,575	..	226,626	755,550	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,056	113,414	1,514,151	1,740,777
Year 1848-49	146,055	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,073	2,986,330
Year 1849-50	812,526	836,293	..	1,648,819	2,298,611	190,753	851,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,698

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season		Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Soots	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	433,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,344	47,107,911
Year 1849-50		39,532,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	618,800	217,000	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,300	918,500	..	2,039,000	312,100	3,841,500	8,129,400	53,978,300
Year 1849-50	Increase	5,674,630	..	150,097	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,666,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,871,781
	Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	983,862	307,623	1,184,834	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeen Pieces
1 Vessel			*July Total*													611		87	
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	765	481	..
				147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	874	65	568	..
Eagle	388	Sept. 2	Hk. & Wh.	251,200	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..
Robert Fulsford	300	,, 14	Whampoa	116,640	..	..	116,640	..	13,840	..	36,200	6,000	1,180	57,220	175,860	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood	296	,, 14	Hongkong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	168	..
Antelope	377	,, 21	Hk. & Wh.	..	13,310	..	13,310	..	39,970	..	13,230	9,300	3,090	65,490	78,800	25	50	..	19
Lady Mary Wood	296	Oct. 7	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total from 1st July, 1850, to date	515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	122,710	652,380	914	115	716	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Soots	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Nankeen Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels			*July Total*	848,700	..	9,300	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,687	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	3,339	16,000	8	911
8 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
				5,279,637	89,100	92,067	1,600	5,463,304	..	..	2,170	28,346	59,285	23,780	113,581	5,576,885	5,456	16,000	8	911
Blundell	573	Oct. 5	London	387,560	23,760	990	..	412,100	..	..	3,100	13,500	49,200	4,600	72,400	513,500	218	..	..	..
Countess of Seafield	450	,, 5	London	265,800	4,460	..	3,200	273,400	..	..	2,400	10,900	31,200	1,300	45,800	319,200	223	2,000	20	..
Moultan	429	,, 5	London	209,208	46,028	29,313	..	284,549	..	889	12,230	16,092	19,837	4,124	53,162	337,711	761	..	6	..
			Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,	6,202,145	162,228	125,480	2,500	6,532,353	..	889	19,900	70,838	159,522	43,804	284,935	6,807,296	6,657	18,000	34	911

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Bales	Silk Piece Goods Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034			205,034	36,016	..	5,990	..	8,970	3,630	53,606	257,640	105	..

Cargoes per *Anale Buchman*, *Reliance*, *Panama* and *Tartar* to New York not yet ascertained.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Soots.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846	8,027,807	610,626	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,725,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,193
1846-1847	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	95,568	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,672	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	18,158
1848-1849	11,163,686	653,322	..	9,763	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	15,537
1849-1850	16,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,304	16,609,267	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,609,543	683,548	337,128	5,764,113	22,363,570	..

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